

A. Lisner  
G & 11th Sts.*The Palais Royal*Daily Hours:  
9:00 to 6:00

## Hats Unequaled at \$10.00

Washington is cosmopolitan—the citizens of the world come here. It means something when the consensus of opinion—of the feminine world—proclaims the Palais Royal's \$10.00 Hats the best.

It's no secret—the fame of the Palais Royal milliners and that Paris, London and New York Hats are reproduced in facsimile and with variations at the nominal price of \$10.00.

The real secret—how can such hats be profitably sold at \$10—is revealed in a minimum of profits and a maximum of sales.

MATERIALS—always here in Wholesale Quantities—At Less Than Jobbers' Prices. New imported shapes of panne velvet, silk velvet and silk beaver, in purples, prune, navy and midnight blues, Burgundy, browns and greens are correctly attractive.

The trimmings, in bewildering variety, are Pheasant Breasts, Hackle Coque, Guinea Hen and Magpie Feathers; thousands of wings, including Burnt Peacock, Gourea and Paradise effects; Chinese, Spanish and Russian military effects; buckles, pins and cabachons; metallic motifs, flat buds, scarabs, elaborated buttons and bead embroidery novelties; gold and silver flowers, fruits and nuts, with velvet foliage.

The professional milliner here finds greater variety than in any half dozen wholesale houses—and prices to make it profitable to save the expense of a trip to New York.

Is it a wonder—with such a source of supply—that the Palais Royal's \$10.00 Hats are pronounced the best?

Fifty-five New \$10 Hats—just from the workrooms—in second floor parlors.

Compare!

The New Suits here at \$45 up to \$95 will favorably compare with the exclusive styles of New York's special shops.

\$20.00 to \$45.00—at and between these prices are a limited number of Sample Suits worth dollars more than the prices asked.

At less than \$20.00—in the Basement Store—are Suits of reliable materials and tailoring, minus the showy trimmings too often associated with the "bargains" of the cheap stores.

Dresses at \$12.50 to \$35.00—on third floor. Basement Store for lesser prices.

R & G Corsets

Of the 1916-1917 Season.

The merits of the new season's R & G Corsets meet every requirement of the new silhouette. The smaller waist line, slightly lower bust, gently curved hips and shorter waist are created by the new R & G models.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$3.00

A new R & G model is here for every phase of form.

Very highly recommended—the \$2 model of flesh color coutil, with elastic top.

Palais Royal—Third Floor Parlors.

New Blouses, \$3.00

Reproductions of Expensive Models.

1—Dressy Lace Blouses with chiffon lining.

2—Georgette crepe models, plain and lace trimmed.

3—Crepe de Chine Blouses, some tailored, some with Georgette crepe collars.

4—Wash silk models, man tailored; sizes 36 to 46.

Note the New Features.

The large collars and long sleeves, plain and elaborated, are the conspicuous new features of these new autumn-winter models.

Palais Royal—Fourth Floor.

Headquarters for \$1.00 Silks—Earned

Prices are advancing—quality is retarding—when prices remain as before. The Palais Royal earns the title of headquarters for dollar silks—because of quality. Ask to see the New 40-inch Silk Poplins and 30-inch Satin Messaline, in black and colors.

Palais Royal—Second Floor—6 Elevators.

Fur Trimmings—Street Floor—Near G Street Door

Black Hare, 1, 2 and 3 inch; \$1.00 to \$3.50 yard.

Genet Bands, 1 inch; \$2.25 yard.

Skunk Opossum, 2 inch; \$3.50 yard.

Black and Sable Coney, 1 to 3 inches; \$2.25 yard.

Gray Muffoon, 3 inches; \$4.98 yard.

Near Seal, 1, 2 and 3 inches; \$1.00 to \$3.50 yard.

Imitation Kit Fox, 3 and 4 inches; \$2.50 and \$4.50 yard.

Imitation Mole, 1 to 4 inches; \$1 to \$4.50 yard.

Gray Coney, 2 inches; \$1.75 yard.

Hudson Seal, 2 inches; \$2.50 yard.

Imitation Mink, 2 inches; \$1.69 yard.

Imitation Ermine, 2 inches; \$1.50 yard.

White Coney, 3 inches; \$2.50 yard.

Black and Sable Coney reversed, 1, 2 and 3 inches; \$2.50 to \$1.50.

Real Mole, 1 and 2 inches; \$2.75 to \$3.50 yard.

Real Beaver, 1 and 2 inches; \$2.50 to \$5.00 yard.

Flat Marabout, 2 to 4 inches; \$1.00 to \$1.75 yard. (Black and natural.)

Another lot—of these Solid Oak Chiffoniers. Special at, only, \$5.65 \$1.59

Brass, bright and satin finishes.

September Sale Prices

Are 10 to 33 Per Cent Less Than Will Be Later.

Mattress, \$5.95

Weight—45 Pounds.

Felt and Moss Mattresses, superior to any retailing regularly at less than \$7.50. Covered with superior striped ticking, closely tufted, with rolled edge, wonderfully good—at only \$5.95.

Palais Royal—Fourth Floor.

75c Bed Pillows, 49c

Of all feathers: covered with A. C. A. Ticking.

MORRIS CHAIR

September Sale Price, \$6.45

Solid oak, complete with cushion covered in art leather.

TERMS: A small deposit only necessary—if later delivery is desired. Immediate delivery and deferred payments—if an account is opened.

Palais Royal—4th Floor.

Beacon Indian Blankets—Reproductions—\$4.00

Facsimiles in appearance of extremely high-priced Blankets made by the Indians. Note the designs, colors, and weight. Very special at \$4.00.

Robes—Beacon Bath Robe Blankets, including flannels, cord and tassels. Very special at \$2.75

Flannel—Beacon Robe Flannels, in new light and dark effects. Very special, per yard, 35c

Duckling—The flannel for the baby, in dainty designs and colors. Special, 15c per yard.

Outing—Flannels like wool, in plain colors, stripes and figures. Per yard, 12 1/2c

SWEDISH SCIENTISTS  
BALKED BY PLAGUE

Unable to Suggest Means of  
Curing or Preventing Infantile Paralysis.

THEIR NATION SCOURGED  
REPEATEDLY BY EPIDEMIC

Declare That Best Research Work Is  
Being Done by the Rockefeller Institute.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, September 6.—What can be done to cure and prevent infantile paralysis?

The Associated Press correspondent has put this question to Swedish physicians, leading authorities on poliomyelitis, as the disease is scientifically known, and their answer has been the same:

"We don't know."

This answer is the more discouraging in view of the fact that Sweden, almost alone among European countries, has been repeatedly scourged by the epidemic, and as a result has a number of physicians and bacteriologists who have devoted themselves for years almost exclusively to the study of the disease. Nowhere else, except in the Rockefeller Institute of New York, have such exhaustive investigations been made, and the sum of the answer given above: "We don't know."

Seasonal Incidence Uncertain.

While the curve of the disease in Sweden in general has attained its highest point in August and September, there have been marked exceptions to the rule, and there can be no certain conclusion as to a seasonal incidence of the epidemic.

The last large epidemic in the city of Gothenburg began in October and ran through March, and there have been small local outbreaks in midwinter in latitude 66 degrees north. This, incidentally, is one of the facts which the Swedish scientists doubt the transmission of the disease by flies. They admit the possibility, but consider it highly improbable.

The disease first appeared in Sweden—or rather, was first accurately diagnosed as such—in 1881. Scattered cases appeared thereafter from time to time, but the attention of Swedish physicians generally was first directed to the disease by the epidemic of 1905, which brought some 1,500 cases. The epidemic was comparatively mild, although the succeeding years up to 1911 brought another 1,500 cases.

Cases Steadily Decrease.

Investigations into the nature of the disease and the manner of its transmission were just well under way when the great epidemic of 1911-12-13 broke out, with a total of almost 10,000 cases for the three years, an appalling total for a country with a population of only about 6,000,000. The epidemic had a mortality of 19.7 per cent and 7,000 of the patients who recovered were lame, a great proportion permanent.

The epidemic of 1914-15 was still epidemic in Sweden, but the number of cases had dropped to 210 in 1914 and since steadily has decreased. Although word has just come of the appearance of about a score of cases in a western province.

Dr. Wilhelm Wernstedt of Malmö, one of the country's leading authorities on poliomyelitis, confessed to the correspondent his and his colleagues' utter helplessness against the disease. Their chief effort at the outset of an epidemic are directed to the achieving of as strict isolation of afflicted families and districts as possible.

Disease Carrier Among Healthy.

These precautions, however, no matter how thorough, are rendered largely nugatory by the fact that in the words of a report by Dr. Carl Kling, Prof. Alfred Peterson and Dr. Wernstedt, "virus carriers are very common and often in number greatly exceed the clinically positive cases."

In three families in each of which one case of infantile paralysis had occurred, eight healthy members of the families were found to have the germs of the disease in their mouth.

Investigations with other patients have repeatedly shown the presence of virulent germs of the disease four months and more after the patient's recovery.

Microbe Gets Weaker.

Animal experimentation appears to have demonstrated, however, that the microbe gets weaker soon after the termination of the acute stage of the disease, probably in eight to fourteen days after the onset. Hence, while an isolation of convalescents sufficiently long to permit the virus to disappear utterly is in practice impossible, the Swedish authorities advise isolation for some weeks after the disappearance of the acute symptoms.

The disease reaches its highest curve in Sweden with children about two years old, then drops rapidly, and is comparatively infrequent above twenty-five years of age, although cases of sufferers as old as forty-one have occurred. The country districts have a higher relative proportion of adult victims than the cities.

The theory of the biennial periodicity of the disease—that is, its tendency to recur each two years in the same district—which was advanced by the Americans, Lovett and Richardson, as a result of their studies of the Massachusetts epidemics of 1907-1910, is not born out by Sweden's experiences. Here every successive outbreak has afflicted virgin territory, and, significantly, in nearly every instance, territory contiguous to the district affected by the preceding outbreak. Cases have subsequently arisen in districts formerly afflicted, but these were scattered.

Wernstedt, Kling and Peterson are all inclined to believe that this immunity of formerly affected districts is probably as real as it is apparent.

Believed Common Disease.

In view of the fact that, despite the indisputable prevalence of germ carriers among healthy people, epidemics of infantile paralysis do not occur even when the conditions are most favorable, and as the case, the authorities named incline to think, first, that there is an average low susceptibility to the disease—as is probably also the case with cerebro-spinal meningitis—and second, in their own words, that "we shall probably find that infantile paralysis is a common disease of childhood, generally displaying only very slight symptoms, but sometimes acquiring a more virulent character, giving rise to disturbances in the nervous system."

But why it occasionally acquires this more virulent character, what conditions favor its outbreak, what the nature of the disease germ—all these are questions yet unsolved. The Swedish scientists are hoping great things from the Rockefeller Institute.

"The best research work in the world on this subject is being done there," said Dr. Wernstedt. "We hope to hear some day that it has succeeded."

ROCKVILLE AND COUNTY  
Mrs. Martha A. Holland Dies at  
Home Near Norwood—Registration of Voters.

Special Correspondence of The Star.  
ROCKVILLE, Md., September 20.—Following illness of several weeks Miss Martha A. Holland died Monday at her home near Norwood, Md., of general debility. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Louis Steer of the vicinity of Norwood. The funeral was held this morning with burial in the cemetery of the Society of Friends at Sandy Spring.

The county commissioners yesterday awarded to Rowzee & Davis of Potomac, Va., the contract for the construction of a pike from the 7th street pike, at Glenmont, to Colesville, a distance of over three miles. Their bid was \$25,256.95. Work will be started at once.

Marriage of Washingtonians.

Miss Eva Elizabeth Cooksey, eighteen years old, and Arthur Gray Ingledue, aged twenty-four, both of Washington, were married in Rockville yesterday afternoon by Rev. John H. Schooley.

The same minister officiated at the marriage here Monday afternoon of Miss Lucy E. Lynn, eighteen years old, of Alexandria, Va., and Joseph H. Little, aged nineteen years, of Washington. Being under age the young man, in order to obtain the license, had to bring with him the written consent of his father.

A license to marry has been issued by the clerk of the circuit court here to Miss Nellie G. Kemp of Cedar Grove,

this county, and Amos Dewey Burdette of Mount Airy, Md.

Dates of Registration for Election.

The supervisors of elections have given notice that the officers of registration for the various election districts of the county will sit October 3 and 10 for the registration and transfer of qualified voters and October 17 for revision only.

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Comforts for War Prisoners.

Two hundred and eleven cases of relief supplies for German prisoners in Siberia have been started for the prison camps of that place by the American Red Cross on behalf of the prisoners of war relief committee. The bulk of the shipment is composed of winter wearing apparel, such as overcoats, heavy underwear, warm shirts, blankets, woolen socks, gloves, suits, hats and shoes. The shipment is valued at \$17,600, and is going by way of the Panama canal to Shanghai, thence to Peking, China, and from that point to its final destination.

Stationery Sent U. S. Troops.

The gift of the children of America to the soldiers on the Mexican border—stationery—has been sent to the border by the American Red Cross for distribution.

Finland has an area of 144,369 square miles, of which one-sixth is water, owing to the innumerable lakes in the interior of the country.

ing. Besides the picture are the words, "Children's Red Cross Postal Card."

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